

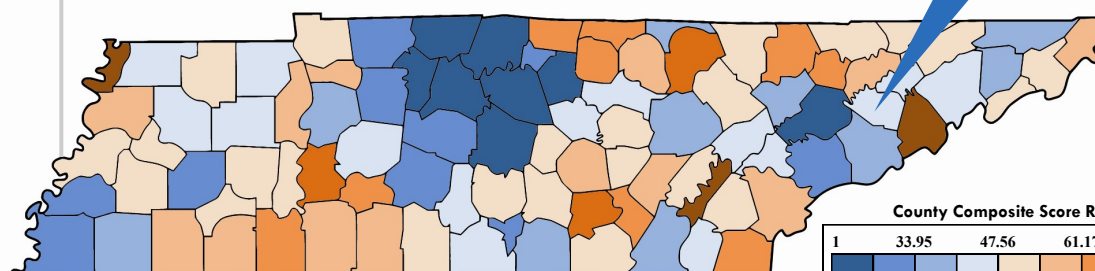
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: JEFFERSON COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 51,722

Pop. Density: 189/square mile

Seat of Government: Dandridge

Largest City: Jefferson City

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Washington	22	Employment and Earnings Composite	35.40	22 ▲
Fayette	23	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,443	29 ▲
Sevier	24	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	79.04%	30 ▲
Sullivan	25	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	66.7%	39 ▼
Pickett	26	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.5%	47 △
Franklin	27	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	37.9%	32 ▲
Anderson	28	Economic Autonomy Composite	47.75	50 ▼
Roane	29	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	20.0%	79 ▼
Gibson	30	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	13.3%	46 ▼
Jefferson	31	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	78.8%	46 ▼
Lincoln	32	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.47%	63 ▼
Loudon	33	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.0%	48 ▲
Obion	34	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.4%	35 □
Greene	35	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	45.5%	46 ▼
DeKalb	36	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	9	19 ▲
Putnam	37	<b>County Overview:</b> Women in Jefferson County have made large gains in median income as well as in their local wage disparity. Additionally, local women boast strong hiring figures in management positions and benefit from a relatively moderate unemployment rate. Jefferson women have also fared better than most in the face of growing poverty rates and diminishing health insurance, but local women—particularly single mothers—are still undeniably worse off in these areas. Academic scores also weighed heavily on Jefferson, despite its rise to 31st overall.		
Hamblen	38			
Carroll	39			
Hickman	40			

Up from 50th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

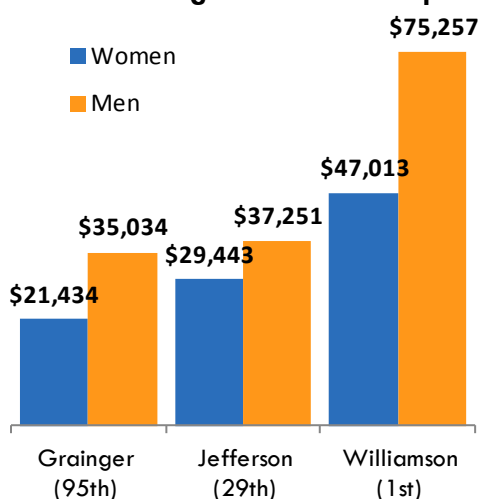
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Jefferson County

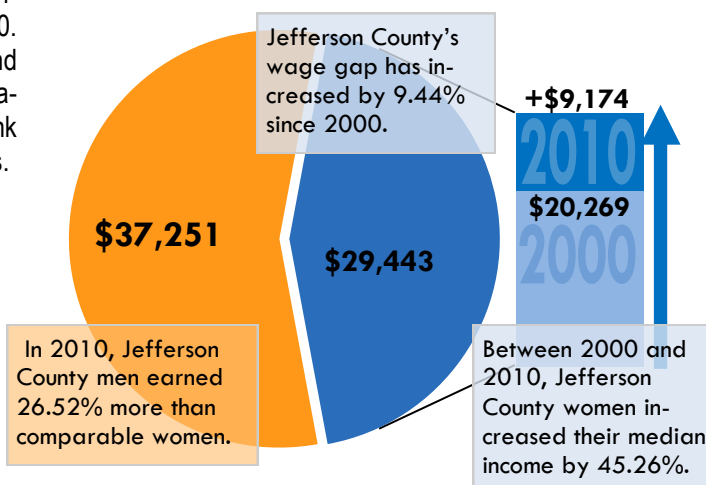
## ▲ Earnings

**Jefferson County** women earned a median income of \$29,443 in 2010, having added a substantial \$9,174, or 45.26 percent, in wages since 2000. This rate was one of the faster rates statewide and resulted in an increase from 69th to 29th in this indicator. Male wages increased only 28 percent and rank 42nd in the state. Both grew faster than inflation rates.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



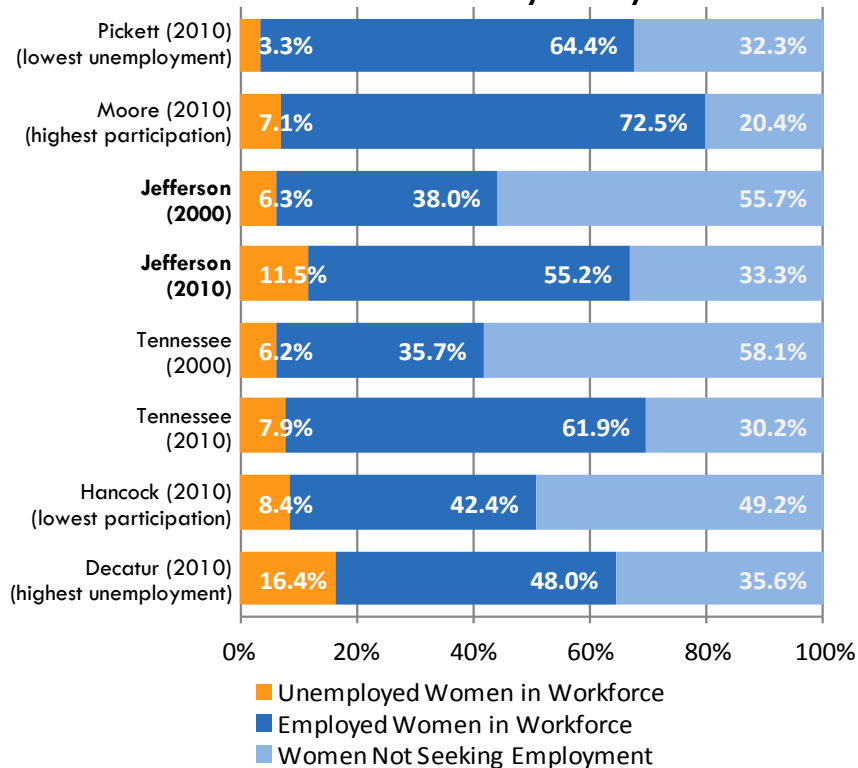
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Following** such significant growth in median incomes, women lessened the distance between male and female wages by 9.44 percent. As a result, women in Jefferson County were estimated to earn roughly 79.04 percent of what local men made in 2010. This change improved Jefferson's rank from 68th to 30th, but still corresponds to a shortfall of \$7,808 annually.

## ◆ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

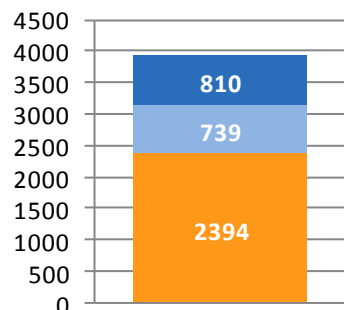


**Workforce** participation among women in Jefferson County has improved by 22.4 percent since 2000, but slipped in relative rankings from 25th to 39th, due to greater growth in many counties. With 66.7 percent of women either employed or searching for work, Jefferson has also remained behind the statewide rate of 69.8 percent. As of 2010, men were 13.2 percent more likely to participate in Jefferson's labor pool, and women with infant children were estimated to participate at a rate of 67.9 percent.

As participation rates have fallen behind in statewide rankings, unemployment levels have fared better. At a rate 3.6 percent higher than estimates for Tennessee women as a whole, 11.5 percent of Jefferson County women are unemployed. This rate ranks 47th in the state, an improvement from 52nd in 2000. It is estimated that 8.4 percent of men and roughly 13.7 percent of women in Jefferson with children under six are seeking work.

# The Status of Women in: Jefferson County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned  
■ Male Owned



Businesses Owners (2007)

**Jefferson** County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 12.7 percent more managers are now female, rising to 32nd from 68th, and outperforming state estimates by nearly two percent.

Women own more businesses in Jefferson as well, but in contrast to hiring trends, the county's ranking in this indicator dropped three ranks, to 79th, following larger growth in other counties.

Even when considering jointly owned businesses as well, women own a share in only 39.3 percent of the businesses in Jefferson.

## Women At Work

### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Jefferson County increased from 25.2% to 37.9% between 2000 and 2010.

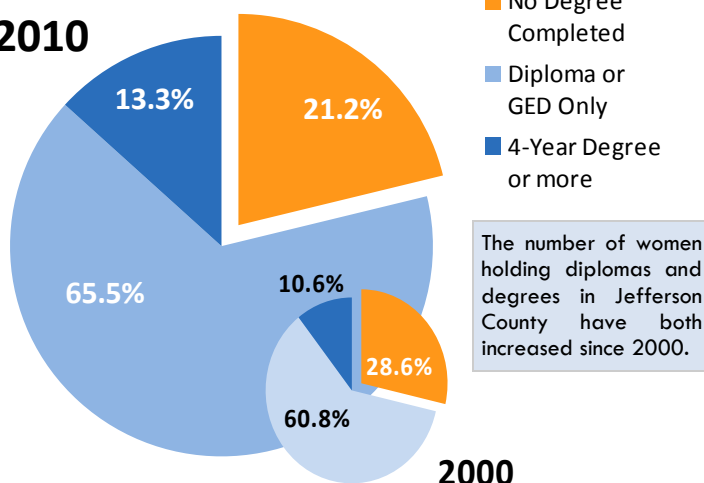
### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Jefferson also increased, from 16.1% to 20%, between 2000 and 2007.

## Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women holding diplomas and degrees in Jefferson County have both increased since 2000.

2000

**Jefferson** County women have slipped in academic rankings since 2000, despite modest gains.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees has increased by 2.7 percent, but this rate was outpaced by several counties and Jefferson dropped from 39th to 46th in this category.

The percentage of women holding diplomas also increased in the county, by 7.4 percent, but this, too, trailed behind many counties and dropped 11 spots to 46th.

Jefferson's teenage girls dropped out of high school at a rate of 0.47 percent in the 2011-2012 school year, ranking 63rd in the state.

## Living

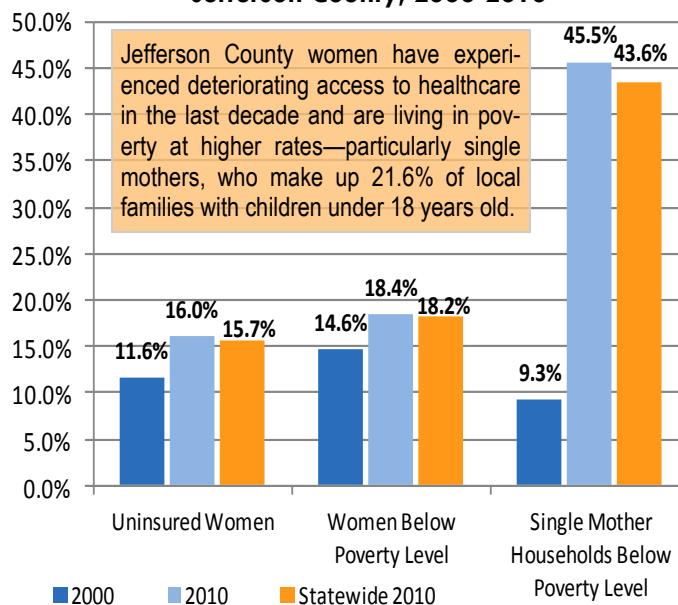
**Since** 2000, women in Jefferson County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, nearly one in six women in the county went without in 2010—a 4.4 percent increase from 2000—and were 0.3 percent less likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than most counties experienced, causing Jefferson to rise substantially in this indicator, from 78th to 48th.

Poverty has increased in Jefferson as well, and both measured populations live in poverty at higher levels than the statewide rate. Single mothers were almost five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee. As a result, Jefferson's ranking in this indicator dropped one place, to 46th.

Women overall saw a less dramatic rise in poverty during the same period—only 3.8 percent. As a result, Jefferson held steady in this ranking at 35th in the state.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Jefferson County, 2000-2010



Jefferson County women have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 21.6% of local families with children under 18 years old.

# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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